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CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

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香港中外新報

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THE NATION'S PLEDGE.

HISTORIC SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

LONDON GREETES THE KING.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of August 4th
published the following descriptive
account of the historic service at St.
Paul's to mark the anniversary of the
war:—

Very solemnly and reverently the King
and Queen, the rulers of the nation, and
thousands of London's citizens to-day
dedicated themselves afresh to God and
to the Right in the great Church of St.
Paul.

The new spirit of the nation was awake
and manifest in the crowded Cathedral.
Never has a service of Intercession or of
Memory or of Thanksgiving been held
there with such reverence and such a grave
and solemn courtesy displayed by all alike.
Nave, transepts, aisles, all were thronged,
and the people had come there not to see
not to hear, but to pray.

By eleven o'clock the nave was full to
overflowing. There was little colour in
the crowd. Black or black and white for
civilians; khaki for the numerous soldiers
mingled with the hospital blue of the
wounded. Only the crimson of the Chil-
dren of the Chapel Royal and the scarlet
tippets of the nursing sisters "threw
warm glows" here and there, and the
blue and gold of the Royal Artillery band
lent a little of the military pomp which
we associate with a military service at
St. Paul's.

NOTE OF AWE.

It was, perhaps, the hospital blue more
than anything which gave the note of
solemnity and awe. The wounded came in
a seemingly endless stream. Here was
an officer, his sightless eyes protected by
black glasses; there another with an
empty sleeve. Here was a sergeant with
bandaged head, there a private on
crutches. Their number ran into hun-
dreds, and yet they were but a small
proportion of those who are being tended
in London; and all of them are but a
small proportion of the whole. One
saw them, and one thought of Nelson,
Wellington, and Roberts, and the mean-
ing of it all came over one with poignant
force. Britain was dedicating herself
anew to fight the fight which she has
fought of old—the fight for liberty and
the right of the weak and oppressed.

SOLDIERS AND STATESMEN.

Soldiers and statesmen stream in to
their places while the band
plays Sullivan and Tchaikovsky; a
turbaned subahdar of the 6th Jats, a
Jemadar of a Gurkha regiment, and
clean-limbed, clear-skinned young British
officers with the long jaw which—and its
meaning—the Germans are beginning to
recognise as a national characteristic.
The silver head of the Prime Minister is
seen in the front row of the North
Transept; Lord Lansdowne is near him;
Lord Selkirk, Mr. Burrell, Mr. Austen
Chamberlain, Mr. Winston Churchill,
pass quietly in. Mrs. Lloyd George
represents her husband. And a tall
form in khaki, ruddy and
burly, attracts all eyes. The whisper
passes—"Kitchener!"—and the maker
of the New Armies takes his place. He
hears well, and, seemingly, lightly, the
heavy burden which is upon his
shoulders.

THE KING'S ARRIVAL.

Then, just before the clock struck
twelve, the Archbishop, the Bishop of
London, and the clergy escorted the King
and Queen and Queen Alexandra to their
places. Never, surely, did Monarchs of
these Islands receive a more fervent,
though silent, homage than did that
slight bearded figure in khaki, the em-
bodiment of an Empire's love, unity, and
hope.

The service opened upon the note of
trust, humility, and supplication. The
solemn music of "Rock of Ages, cleft for
me," sung by thousands of voices, soared
aloft to the roof of the great church and
the Throne of Heaven. Then followed
the fifty-first Psalm, the *Miserere*, glori-
ously sung antiphonally, the deep, rich
bass of the Vicar choral alternating with
the harmonies of the choir.

"O be favourable and gracious unto
Zion: build thou the walls of Jerusalem!"
What a meaning had the familiar words
to-day!

THE ADDRESS.

The Archbishop's address, from I.
Corinthians xvi. 13, "Watch ye, stand
fast in the faith, quit you like men, be
strong," followed. It was a simple and
earnest appeal to the nation to put aside
divisions, aloofness, selfishness, and to
fight and work for "the highest prin-
ciples of conduct, the simplest issues of
right and wrong." "We watch and pray
and strive with unshakable resolve to be
worthy of such an hour." The Arch-
bishop put into eloquent words what was
in the heart of each one of his hearers.

Then came the Lord's Prayer; a prayer
for the King and Royal Family; a prayer
for "the men who through perils of
war are serving this country"; a
prayer that God would prosper the forces
of our King and his Allies and decide the
issues of the war according unto righte-
ousness. Then followed two collects from
the Burial Service for the Fallen, and the
General Thanksgiving.

JOYFUL CONFIDENCE.

This the service was lifted to the plane
of thankfulness and joyful confidence.
The congregation arose and sang, to Sir
George Martin's tune, "Praise, my soul,
the King of Heaven." There was a verse
which was unfamiliar to most, but which
ought never to be omitted again:

"Faint as summer flowers we flourish,
Blows the wind and it is gone,
But while mortals rise and perish,
God endures, unchanging, on—
Alleluia! Alleluia!
Praise the High Eternal One.

Next the Bishop of London offered a
prayer for unity and earnestness, and
pronounced the Blessing. Then, with
whole heart, the congregation sang
"Through the Night of Doubt and Sor-
row"—the prayer of unity, and the
jubilant music rolled through nave and
aisles. Never sang congregation as this
evening, with such a full fervour of trust
and purpose.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

There remained but one thing more, and
it was the climax; the final embodiment
of that which the great concourse had
come to express. The drums rolled and
the brass crashed out the first chords of
the National Anthem. The first verse was
hardly taken up fully; the people seemed
in some doubt if they were meant to sing.
But we had the second—we were not
afraid of it to-day:—

O Lord our God arise,
Scatter his enemies,
And make them fall;
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks;
On Thee our hearts we fix,
God save us all!

Some of us have been yearning to sing
that verse every Sunday, and feared that
our clergy had become too mealy-mouthed
to have it. But the example was set
at St. Paul's and we may trust it will
be followed, for why should we not pray
that the politics of the Devil and his
angels may be confounded?

So the King and Queen passed out to
the music of Elgar's Imperial March, and
the legions followed, their souls uplifted,
their hearts cheered, full of faith and
strong confidence that indeed "The Lord
of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is
our Refuge."

THE PACIFIC MAIL SHIPS.

Discussing the withdrawal of the Pacific
Mail fleet from the trans-Pacific trade, the
San Francisco Chronicle says:—

No American unsubsidized company will
operate ships in the Pacific trade under
the provisions of the seaman's bill.

The most desirable change would be to
the Chinese flag. The trouble is that
capital for the purpose is hard to get in
China, and Americans do not like to in-
vest money in ships under a flag which has
no sea power behind it. It is probable
that Americans would furnish some part of
the capital of a Chinese company, but
might require the investment of more
Chinese money than can be got.

It is, of course, possible that the objec-
tionable features of the seaman's bill may
be repealed.

Just now the radicals are seeking to
make use of the Chicago disaster to offset
the protest against the seaman's bill by
pretending that the real opposition to the
bill is in its provisions for insuring safety
and better accommodation for the crew.

There is no known opposition to the
safety provisions of the bill, nor is there
anything whatever in the bill which would
have prevented the Chicago horror. The
Evening Post turned turtle because it was too
heavy, a matter which is not dealt with
at all in the seaman's bill.

The objections to the seaman's bill are
the inducements which it holds out to de-
sert, the requirement that crews for boats
shall be "able seamen" when men per-
fectly competent to handle boats may be
ignorant of much that an able seaman has
to know, and especially the clause re-
quiring 75 per cent. of the crew to be
able to understand not merely any order
relating to their duties, but "any order"
which may be given by an officer.

That provision can easily be complied
with by the Chinese, and, as the members
of the Chinese crews will not be allowed to
come ashore, the United States authorities
themselves will see to it that there is no
desertion.

Whoever has been in the forecastle of a
deep sea ship will recognize the desirability
of better quarters for human beings,
even if it does raise freight rates, and,
while many shipowners would refuse to
make any improvement whatever unless
compelled by law, none of them are fight-
ing the bill by reason of those provisions
or of the requirements which really make
for safety at sea.

It may be considered certain that no
American ship will remain in the trade on
the Pacific between this country and
Asia after the seaman's bill, as it now
stands, takes effect. It is for the interest
of everybody in this country who produces
or does work upon anything which we sell
in Asia or who is employed in ships now in
that trade that the seaman's bill shall be so
modified as to attract shipping to that
route instead of driving it from it.

There is, of course, one way that the
Pacific Mail and other American ships now
in the Oriental trade can remain there.
The ships can be transferred to the British
flag and sail from Vancouver.

But that will not help San Francisco or
Puget Sound or any American sailor.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE P. M. STEAMERS.

T.K.K. CONSIDERING THE NEW
OPPORTUNITY.

The *Asahi* says that the Toyo Kisen
Kaisha is now considering the question
whether to purchase steamers or charter
them in order to place them on its San
Francisco Line to cope with the situation
after the withdrawal of the P.M. liners
from the Pacific. It is very probable,
says the paper, the Company will decide
to take the latter course.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION.

DIRECTORS DENY RUMOURS OF
AN ABSORPTION.

With regard to the rumours which have
recently been current that the Indo-China
Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was about
to be absorbed or amalgamated with one
of the large steamship lines, the secretary
has been directed to say that the board
of directors have no knowledge of any
such scheme.—*Financial News*.

SHIPPING EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

The increase, announced in these
columns yesterday (says the *Times* of Aug.
5th) in the passenger fares to certain of
the Australian ports—the first which has
taken place since the war began—is a re-
minder that the liner companies have not
been earning the exceptional profits which
have fallen to some of the cargo steam-
ships. A few of those cargo steamship
owners, who have so far been fortunate,
may in future years look back to 1915 as
a year of great prosperity; the passenger
liner companies will certainly regard it
as a period of grave anxiety. The cargo
steamship owner has been well able to
cover the large increase in working costs
by the still higher rise in freights; the
liner companies have not the same margin
to draw upon, because the passenger traf-
fic has fallen away and their cargo
freights are governed by tariffs which are
only changed cautiously and after long
consideration with the merchants. In-
creased working costs are really a very
considerable factor in profit and loss. One
great passenger company has just found
that the total cost of ships' stores has ad-
vanced by 30 per cent. within the year,
while wages have in many cases doubled.
The rise in coal has been enormous. De-
lays in port still continue, which involves
a loss of earning power which is little ap-
preciated by the public.

OUTLOOK FOR LINER COMPANIES.

On the other hand, the managements of
the liner companies are more favourably
disposed towards the Government terms of
hire than the cargo steamship lines. To

expect them all to say that they are en-
tirely satisfied would, perhaps, be asking too
much of human nature. But the scale of
rates for the fast and large passenger liners
never aroused any serious protest, while
the management knew that if their pas-
senger ships were still at their service
they could not, unlike the cargo vessels, be
profitably employed in their normal trades.
Still, owners always regard the employ-
ment of their liners as auxiliary cruises
with some uneasiness, for the wear and
tear may be expected to be far heavier
than would normally result, while in the
event of loss the monetary payment would
probably not represent the real loss to the
companies of ships built for particular
trades. This, however, is a risk which is
gladly faced in the country's interest, and
Government requisitioning has un-
doubtedly solved the problem of the re-
munerative employment of their large and
powerful vessels. The dislocation caused
at first has long passed, and believe
that the worst, even for those lines which
were most heavily hit, is now over. The
earnings generally are now considered to
be on a satisfactory basis, and the pros-
pects have improved.

THE WILY TEUTON IN THE DARDANELLES.

GERMAN PROCLAMATION TO THE
ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES.

A soldier at the Dardanelles sends to
a brother in Japan the following copy of
a Proclamation by the enemy to the
Anglo-French Expeditionary Forces in
Gallipoli:—

"Protected by a heavy fire of a power-
ful fleet you have been able to land on
the Gallipoli Peninsula on and since the
25th April.

"Backed up by these same men-of-war
you could establish yourselves at two points
of the Peninsula.

"All your attempts to advance into the
inner parts of the Peninsula have come
to failure under your heavy losses,
although your ships have done their
utmost to assist you by a tremendous can-
nonade implying enormous waste of
ammunition. The two fine British battle-
ships *Triumph* and *Majestic* have been
sunk before your own eyes by submarine
boats, all protective means against them
being found utterly insufficient. Since
these heavy losses to the British Navy,
men-of-war had to take refuge and have
abandoned you to your own fate. Your
ships cannot possibly be of any help to
you in future, since a great number of
submarines are prepared to suppress them.

"Your forces have to rely on sea-trans-
port for reinforcement and supply of
good water and every kind of war
materials. Already the submarines did
sink several steamers carrying supplies
for your destination. Soon, all supplies
will be cut off from your landed forces.

"You are exposed to certain perdition
from starvation and thirst.

"You could only escape useless sacrifice
of life by surrendering. We are assured
you did not take up arms against us by
hatred. Greedy England has made you
fight under a contract. You may confide
in us for excellent treatment. Our coun-
try disposes of ample provisions: there
are enough for you to feed upon well and
make you feel quite at your comfort.

"Don't hesitate further. Come and
surrender.

"On all other points of this war, your
people and your Allies' situation is as
hopeless as on this Peninsula.

"All news spread amongst you concern-
ing the German and Austrian armies are
mere lies.

"There stands neither one English and
one Frenchman nor one Russian on Ger-
man soil.

"On the contrary, the Germans are
keeping a strong hold on Belgium and on
conspicuous parts of France since many
a month. A considerable part of Russian
Poland is also in the hands of the Ger-
mans, who advance there every day.
Early in May strong German and Aus-
trian forces have broken through the
Russians' centre in Galicia. Przemyśl
has fallen back into their hands lately.
They are not in the least way handi-
capped by Italy's joining your coalition, but
are successfully engaged in driving the
Russians out of Galicia.

"Those Russian troops whose coopera-
tion on moment you are looking forward
to are surrendering by hundreds and
thousands.

"Do as they do. Your honour is safe!
Further fighting is mere stupid blood-
shed."

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PARADES.
Parades for Tuesday, 7th instant:—
5.00 p.m.—Centre Section M.G. Co.—Rifle
competition at King's Park Range (600
yards).
5.15 p.m.—Recruits of all units (except
Right Section M.G. Co. and Signalling
Section) who have never had a Musketry
Course—Musketry Instruction on Ken-
nedy Road Range. Service Rifles to be
carried. Corp'l. Grimes, R.F., will attend.
5.30 p.m.—Recruits of Engineer Co. (except
Quarry Bay Section) and Nos. 1 and 2
Sections Art. Batsy.—Squad drill and
Rifle exercises on Cricket Ground under
Serg't. Major Hixby and Serg't. Sobhy.
Recruits of Light Section M.G. Co.—
Squad drill at Headquarters, Scouts Co.—
Company drill and Skirmishing at
Happy Valley. Fall in at 5.15 p.m. on
road between Courts of Justice and City
Hall and proceed by special train. Civil
Service Co.—Lecture at Headquarters
Stretchley House Section Instruction at
Headquarters.

DETAILS.
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.—
Next for duty—H.K.V.R.
Detention Camp, Kowloon.—
Next for duty—H.K.V.R.
G. E. STEWART, Captain,
Adjutant, H.K.V. Corps.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WATKINS, G.O.M.G.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP GUARD AND GUN
CLUB HILL. REQUEST.
The H.K.V.C. will relieve the H.K.V.R. on
Tuesday, the 7th inst.

DETAILS.
At Prisoners of War Camp. At Gun Club Hill.
Sgt. Secs. Sgt. Secs.
Thurs., 7th—1 & 2 of A Co. 3 & 4 of A Co.
Wed., 8th—1 & 2 of B " 3 & 4 of B "
Thurs., 9th—1 of C " 2, 3 & 4 of C "
Fri., 10th—3 & 4 of A " 1 & 2 of A "
Sat., 11th—3 & 4 of B " 1 & 2 of B "
Sun., 12th—2, 3 & 4 of C " 1 of C "

Recruits will parade on the Cricket Ground
on Tuesday, the 7th inst., Wednesday, the 8th
inst., and Thursday, the 9th inst., at 5.15 p.m.
Dress: Drill Order, Shirt Sleeves.

TRANSFER.
Pte. W. A. Morgan is transferred from the
H.K.V.C. to the H.K.V.R.

POSTING.
Pte. W. A. Morgan having joined

is posted to Co. C Sec. 1
" D. McMurphy " " B " 3
" D. McMurphy " " B " 3
" H. W. Page " " B " 4
" H. F. Stoneham " " B " 4
" O. R. Chinnity " " B " 3

CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.
There will be no class of instruction on
Tuesday, the 7th inst.

PARADE.
There will be no Parade on Friday, the
10th inst.

ORDERLY OFFICER.
Orderly Officer from the morning of the
7th inst. to the morning of the 13th inst.—
Lieut. Blum.

ORDERLY SERGEANT.
Orderly Sergeant from the morning of the
7th inst. to the morning of the 13th inst.—
Serg't. J. C. Mackay.
G. K. H. BRUTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES (CENTRAL POLICE STATION—9 P.M.)

Tuesday, Sept. 7th—Chinese Company and
Recruits.

Wednesday, Sept. 8th—British and Portuguese
Companies.

Thursday, Sept. 9th—Band Recruits and
Indian Recruits. Also all Recruits of
Chinese Company and Ambulance under
Chief Inspector.

Friday, Sept. 10th—Combined Parade, in
uniform. Fall in at Central Police
Station at 5.30 p.m., sharp. Only men
on patrol or medically unfit are exempt.

For Monday to Wednesday, September 6th
to 8th, as published in orders of September
4th-6th.

Thursday Sept. 9th:—
5.00 p.m. Inspector Watt, P. C. Bailey,
Gaskill, Fothergill, Henderson, Packham,
Weaver and Rosser.

5.30 p.m. One N. C. Officer and 7 P. Cs. to
be detailed by Inspector D'Almeida.

NOTE.—O. C. Companies must warn their
men without delay and send the names to the
Orderly Room Clerk. When warned men
should be told which Section they are going
to patrol, so that they may study the
Boundaries.

BOUNDARIES OF SECTIONS.
The following alterations must be made on
the printed slip issued:—

No. 8 Section—Delete the instructions
from the first "Peak Road" in line 10 down
to "by Robinson Road" in lines 12-13, and
insert the following:—

"Junction of Peak Road and Queen's
Garden."

"Along Queen's Gardens to Conduit Rd.
"Along Conduit Road to Robinson Road
"Along Robinson Road to Park Road.
"Down Park Road."

Also delete the words "Peak Road" at the
end of the instructions, and insert "Junction
of Peak Road and Albany Road."

POLICE RESERVE BAND AND ORCHESTRA.
Band Practice—Wed. Sept. 8th, at 6 p.m.
Orchestra Practice—Fri., Sept. 10th at 8 p.m.
Members of the Police Reserve Band and
Orchestra are exempt from all Parades on
days arranged for Practice.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (Reserve).

JAPAN'S CONFIDENCE.

IN COMPLETE VICTORY OF ALLIES.

Baron Kato, the late Minister for For-
eign Affairs, says a despatch to the *N. C.
Daily News*, speaking at a mass-meeting
of the Doshikai party in Kobe said that
a few weak-kneed Japanese expressed
doubts concerning the issue of the conflict
in Europe and fears regarding Japan's
position in the event of Germany's success.
These, however, were happily few and

EUROPEAN POLICE AND
MONEYLENDERS.TALES OF TRANSACTIONS WITH
INDIANS.

A case of considerable interest was heard before the Chief Justice in the Summary Court yesterday, when Suran Singh, an Indian moneylender, brought action against Ernest Carpenter, a constable in the Hongkong Police Force, to recover \$174, being as to \$150 principal and the balance interest, at the rate of 2 per cent. per month.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was represented by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton.

Plaintiff, in the witness-box, said his registered address as a money-lender was No. 8, McGregor Street, Wanchai. He was a night watchman at Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.'s stores. The money was handed to defendant at witness' registered address.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shenton, witness said he no longer carried on the business of a money-lender, he terminating his business on the 1st April last as he intended to go to India. Since April he had been engaged in collecting debts due to him. He was quite certain that the money was handed to the defendant at his registered address. He would not have handed the money over at any other place, because he knew perfectly well that he was not allowed to transact his business at any other place than his registered address. Witness denied that the money was lent to Mr. Carpenter in the beginning of May of this year.

Mr. Shenton went on to suggest that the whole transaction took place at the Indian Police Sergeants' mess at the Central Police Station, and that the transaction was made between I.P.S. 46 and I.P.C. 324, who, he asserted, were plaintiff's agents in the business, but this plaintiff emphatically denied.

His lordship (to Mr. Shenton)—I take it you admit the promissory note?

Mr. Shenton—Yes, my lord. I am going to prove that the whole transaction took place at the Central Police Station, and I am going to call five other policemen who were similarly indebted to the plaintiff to prove that other transactions of a like nature were put through the two Indian policemen I have named.

His lordship—Even assuming this, are you going to contend that this debt is bad because it was lent outside the registered address? The plaintiff may be subject to criminal prosecution, but your defence does not necessarily invalidate the promissory note.

Mr. Shenton—Yes, my lord. It makes the whole affair void. I intend to prove it.

Mr. Shenton went on to make certain suggestions to the plaintiff, which were denied *in toto*. Plaintiff denied that at the time the loan was made the defendant handed back \$10 for 'future interest, nor was it true that a further \$5 was returned in June last. Since the signing of the promissory note he had not received a cent.

Plaintiff denied that the transaction took place in August instead of December, as set forth in the claim, or that he came up to the Central Police Station to see the defendant. Plaintiff asserted that defendant saw him in Stanley Street after the writ had been served, and adopted a threatening attitude. He tried to make witness withdraw the writ, saying that witness had no proof, while he (defendant) had plenty of witnesses. He reported the whole affair to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Shenton—I put it to you that the defendant never went to your registered address at all?—Yes, he did.

I put it to you that Indian Police Sergeant 46 and Indian Police Sergeant 324 are your runners?—I transact my business myself. I cannot transact it through other people.

I put it to you that these two men approach the European constables for the purpose of arranging loans between yourself and the European police?—It is not true.

Mr. Shenton then produced P.C. Coote, and questioned the plaintiff about an alleged transaction between them. Mr. Shenton suggested that Coote met the Indian in Stanley Street, and a loan of \$50 was arranged, but this plaintiff denied, saying that Coote was a police officer and could have arrested him for a breach of the Ordinance. He was warned when he became registered that he would be liable to a fine of \$1,000 and three months' imprisonment if he carried on his business at any other place than his registered address.

Mr. Shenton—When Mr. Coote filled in the promissory note you asked him to date it December, 1914, whereas the loan was actually made in March of this year?—I

cannot remember exactly when the loan was made, but it was last year. It may have been December.

I put it to you that when you asked him to fill in the date as December Coote asked the reason, and you said, "Never mind, that is my pidgin."—No.

Mr. Shenton—Has not Coote paid you back \$60 at the rate of \$15 per month, and has he not always paid through the Indian policeman?—No. The promissory note was in my possession. How could he have paid to another man?

Mr. Shenton—In fact, you deny that you lent Coote any money in the month of March?

The Chief Justice said he had assumed from the number of police constables that Mr. Shenton was calling before him and from his cross-examination, that these policemen had acted as they did for the express purpose of trapping the defendant for violating the Money-lenders' Ordinance. But it was a very serious thing if the constables had encouraged the money-lender to do what he was alleged to have done.

Mr. Shenton—It is a serious thing that this man should be allowed to lend money to European police in the way he has done.

The Chief Justice said that if Mr. Shenton's defence was good in law and it was set up only to relieve these men from paying an admittedly *bona-fide* debt he was bound to say that he did not think it a very worthy defence. If these men had merely been acting as informers the case would be different. He was merely thinking of the moral aspect of the matter.

Mr. Shenton—Well, my lord, I hope that the moral aspect will be on my side.

The Solicitor for the defence then mentioned P.C. Allchurch to the plaintiff and again suggested that the latter was approached as to a loan by the Indian policeman on behalf of the plaintiff, but plaintiff said he knew nothing about anybody else's promissory notes. How could he trust another man to take out a promissory note for him in his name?

The Chief Justice observed that the only question he had to decide was whether the transaction concerned in the present claim was carried out on registered premises. He was not trying the plaintiff on a criminal charge, whether there was a violation of the Ordinance or not. All he had to find was whether this particular transaction was a transaction within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Shenton said he had to show that more than one transaction was carried out by the plaintiff outside the registered address. If he could satisfy his lordship on this point the thing became void.

Mr. Gardiner disputed this. The Chief Justice—Unless you establish an agency between these Indian policemen and the money-lender nothing that passed between them and third parties is admissible.

Mr. Shenton—I shall clearly establish that these Indian policemen were agents, my lord. Judgment was recently obtained by the plaintiff in an action brought over a loan made actually through these two men as agents.

Plaintiff was then cross-examined regarding an alleged loan transaction with P.C. Thorn, in which, Mr. Shenton alleged, the constable, for a loan of \$100, signed a promissory note for \$132. Plaintiff denied any knowledge of this and Mr. Shenton retorted that the plaintiff only chose to deny it because it had all been paid off.

Mr. Shenton then produced P.C. Edwards and was proceeding to question the plaintiff regarding a loan transaction with him, when

The Chief Justice pointed out that all the questions that he was putting to the plaintiff had regard to something that had passed between these constables and these alleged agents and it was not evidence at all unless he established the agency.

Mr. Shenton said he would undertake to prove agency.

The Chief Justice—You should have proved it at first. I am not justified in taking this evidence down at all.

Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Registrar of the Supreme Court, produced the register of money-lenders. He said that the plaintiff was registered in September, 1912. Witness was Registrar of Money-lenders under the Ordinance, and this defence was raised at witness' request. He originally instructed Mr. Shenton to take up the case on this particular legal defence. Witness understood that the defendant desired to settle the case.

In reply to Mr. Gardiner, witness said he had endeavoured to raise the point before, because the money-lenders were continually changing their addresses.

The Defendant, in the witness-box, said he had been in the police force for one year

and nine months. He had several times been approached by money-lenders to borrow money. In May of this year he wanted money to send to his people at home and asked P.C. 59 to arrange a loan for him. In consequence of information from P.C. 59, he went to see I.P.S. 46 at the Indian Sergeants' Quarters. The Indian sergeant handed over \$100, in exchange for a bill signed for \$150. The note was dated December, 1914, but being in a hurry, defendant took no notice of it. Out of the \$100 defendant handed back \$10 for interest. In June defendant handed P.C. 59 \$5, but this was subsequently returned. Three weeks ago witness met the plaintiff, for the first time, in company with I.P.S. 46. Plaintiff demanded payment of the money, and defendant said he would pay no more money until he received a receipt for the money already paid. Plaintiff refused to give a receipt, and threatened the present action. The whole of the transaction took place at the Central Police Station; he had never been to the plaintiff's registered address.

Answering Mr. Gardiner, defendant said he had never borrowed money before in his life. He did not say to Mr. Gardiner that he would do all he could to avoid paying the money. He did say he would not pay the sum mentioned in the writ because it contained five months' interest too much. He did not say he would not pay the money because the promissory note was dated in December, when he was in hospital.

In answer to his lordship, defendant said he originally believed that the loan was between I.P.S. 46 and himself. It was not until three days after he borrowed the money that he knew of a third person in the matter.

Evidence was given by Constables Coote, Allchurch, and Thorn in regard to loan transactions, all three stating that their loans were negotiated through the Indian policeman, and the Chief Justice intimated that he was satisfied on the question of agency.

Indian Police Sergeant, No. 46, replying to Mr. Shenton, said he did not know whether plaintiff was a money-lender; though he himself had had some "friendly" loans. He was not aware of any loan transactions between plaintiff and defendant, and denied defendant's statement to the effect that it was he (witness) who handed the loan to defendant, and that it was witness also who told defendant to sign the promissory note.

Replying to the Chief Justice witness denied that he had acted as a tout for plaintiff's money-lending business. The signature on the receipt produced was admittedly his, but he had not signed it.

Addressing his lordship Mr. Shenton said that his defence to the action was divided into two substantial parts. The first was that the loan was made after plaintiff had ceased to be a money-lender; he said he ceased to be a money-lender on April 1st and the loan was made in May last. The second part was that the loan was not carried out in accordance with the provisions of Section 3, Sub-Section 1b of Ordinance 16 of 1911. Mr. Shenton proceeded: "I should like to mention that this defence is put up at the request of the Registrar of Money-lenders."

The Chief Justice—For general information? Mr. Shenton—Yes, my lord. This defence is raised at the request of the Registrar of Money-lenders, because he felt that it was one of a number of cases in which it ought to be brought home to the money-lenders what they have to comply with, and how the Ordinance is to be applied to them. Secondly, I should like to say that I think it is abundantly clear that it is not a question of a man in the position of defendant seeking these loans; but that they are in fact sought after by the satellites of men in the position of the plaintiff in this action. I think there is abundant evidence to show that in at least two of the cases under notice the men were, for the purposes of their loan, approached by another person, and were not approached, in the first instance, by a money-lender. The Ordinance dealing with the matter was protective, and was really framed for the purpose of protecting men like the defendant, who had recently come to the Colony, and at the same time protecting the money-lender.

The Chief Justice—One of the chief objects of the Ordinance is to ensure that a man shall know with whom he is dealing, and also ensure that the man lending the money is a *bona-fide* money-lender.

Mr. Shenton added that the Ordinance had a double nature. It gave power for reopening the transaction, and fixing a new rate of interest. It was protective and also dealt with identity. As to the legal position, his contention was that the loan was made by the plaintiff to the defendant after he had ceased to be a money-lender. Mr. Shenton then proceeded to quote legal authorities in support of his contention.

Mr. Gardiner held that even though the plaintiff gave up his money-lending business he was fully entitled to carry on money-lending transactions if he was registered.

His lordship agreed. Subsequently, his lordship said that under ordinary circumstances he would have no hesitation in giving judgment. However, an important matter was involved in the present case and he would reserve his judgment.

MOTOR AMBULANCE FOR
THE FRONT.FROM THE WOMEN OF
HONGKONG.

Below is the second list of subscriptions to the Motor Ambulance Fund:

Mrs. Agassie, Mrs. R. Attkin, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Barker, Miss Bascombe, Mrs. C. E. H. Beavis, Miss Joan Beavis, Mrs. Bewick, Mrs. G. D. Black, Mrs. Bonnar, Miss Eileen Bonnar, Mrs. Bowler, Mrs. Beatty, M.B., Mrs. Burnoth, Miss Caldwell, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Cousland, Mrs. G. P. Curry, M.L.C., Mrs. Dalglish, Mrs. G. W. Dawson, Mrs. Denison, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. O. I. Ellis, Mrs. Evans, Miss Elaine Fawcett, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. French, Mrs. Gedge, Mrs. Gompertz, Miss Gorman, Mrs. Grant, E.L.G., Collected by Mrs. Hale: Mrs. Carmichael, Miss Betty Cartwright, Mrs. Duncan Clark, A. Friend, Mrs. Johns, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Nightingale (Macao), Mrs. T. L. Perkins, Mrs. Ivyn Grant Smith, Mrs. J. A. Hale, Mrs. R. D. Harvey, Mrs. Margaret Harston, Miss Elsie Harston, Miss Beryl Harston, Miss Winifred Harston, Mrs. Scott Harston, Mrs. C. J. Hewitt, Mrs. Hill, Miss Joyce Holyoak, Miss Dorothy Holyoak, Mrs. A. C. Hynes, R.E.H., Miss Innes, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. N. E. Kent, Mrs. T. H. King, Mrs. Kotewall, Miss Esther Kotewall, Mrs. Lander, Miss Kitty Lander, Miss Dorothy Lander, Mrs. D. Macdonald, Miss MacKenzie, Mrs. MacPherson, Mrs. C. Mahan, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. de Martin, Miss Phoebe May, Mrs. Mayhew, Mrs. Michael, Miss Mullington, Miss E. Moore, Mrs. Morris, Madame Moustion, Miss Ruby Mow, Miss T. N. Nisbet, Mrs. J. Olson (senior), Mrs. Ormiston, Miss Angel Ormiston, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. Pemberton, Miss Porter, Mrs. Purnett, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Ross, Miss Rutherford, Mrs. H. H. Sanderman (Canton), Miss H. Schmidt, Miss Sloan, Mrs. Norman L. Smith, Collected by Miss Square: Agnes, Amelia, Annie, D.C., A.E.C., Miss Duffy, C.G.E., Gertie, Mary Gee, Mrs. Glyn, Mrs. Higby, Miss V. Humphreys, A.G.H., Mrs. H. H. Lian, Miss Mary Joyce, Mrs. O. U. K. Lian, Mrs. E. Logan, Mrs. McKenny, M.B.M., Nellie, A.M.P., Phyllis, Snuffer, A.J.S., A.S., Mrs. Tappert, Mrs. Templeton, Mrs. Tote, C.T., Margery White, Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Miss Nora Stote, Mrs. Strafford, Mrs. D. H. Silas, Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, Mrs. F. Sutton, Miss Barbara Sutton, Mrs. Basil Taylor, Mrs. C. E. Warren, Miss Evelyn Warren, Mrs. Wells, the Misses Wells, Mrs. Wolfe and Mrs. Wooley.

First List \$ 999.50

Second List 991.00

Grand Total \$1,990.50

The total sum required is \$5,500. Contributions, however small, are most acceptable. Subscriptions may be sent either to Lady May, Government House, St. John's, 117 The Peak, or to Mrs. Kemp, 3 Gomes Villas, Kowloon. We are asked to mention that a number of ladies did not give any address when they forwarded their subscriptions and the collectors wish to thank them through the medium of this paper.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The following are the handicaps for next Saturday's Gymkhana:

ONE MILE AND QUARTER MILE HANDICAP.
Roman Chief 160 lbs.
Mascothe 154
Sunlight 153
Lorenzo 153
Castellan 150
Saxon Chief 150
Ping Ping 148
Kukri 148
Duke Dahlia 148
Baroda Chief 148
Tinker 140
THREE-QUARTERS MILE HANDICAP—B. CLASS.
Kukri 150 lbs.
Lucky Gem 155
Ping Ping 154
Soldier 152
Beetle 149
Ideal Dahlia 148
Alverstone 146
THREE-QUARTERS MILE HANDICAP—A. CLASS.
Mascothe 161 lbs.
Lorenzo 155
Castellan 152
Saxon Chief 150
Baroda Chief 148
Tinker 148
Duke Dahlia 146
DISTANCE HANDICAP HALF-MILE.
Yards.
Lucky Gem Sor.
Sevington 5
Alverstone 10
Some Kid 25
Buttercup 25
Thurleston 30
Skeop 35
Cilgwyn 40
Shing 45
Tipperary 50
Fluke 55
Redshank 60
Dunrobin II. 70

2,000 DESERTERS A MONTH.

GERMAN SOLDIERS WHOSE SURRENDER TO DUTCH GUARDS.

A Havre telegram through Reuters Agency published in the London papers of the 5th ult. says: "The number of German deserters who have crossed into Holland during the month of June is estimated at 2,000. Near Stekene an entire company, fully armed, passed over the frontier and surrendered to the Dutch soldiers. About a fortnight ago 150 German soldiers, having heard that they were being sent to the front, surrendered to the Dutch frontier guards. Following upon this desertion, the frontier was left unguarded for several hours, and this enabled some 600 Belgians also to pass into Dutch territory."

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST UNPACKED:

FOLDING FURNITURE.
CAMP BEDS

EACH \$8.50 EACH.

WITH MOSQUITO CURTAIN AND FRAME

COMPLETE \$15.50 COMPLETE.

FOLDING CAMP TABLES

EACH \$8.50 EACH.

FOLDING PORCH CHAIRS

WITH ARMS, DUCK SEATS AND BACKS.

EACH \$7.50 EACH.

HAMMOCKS WITH VALANCE AND

PILLOW

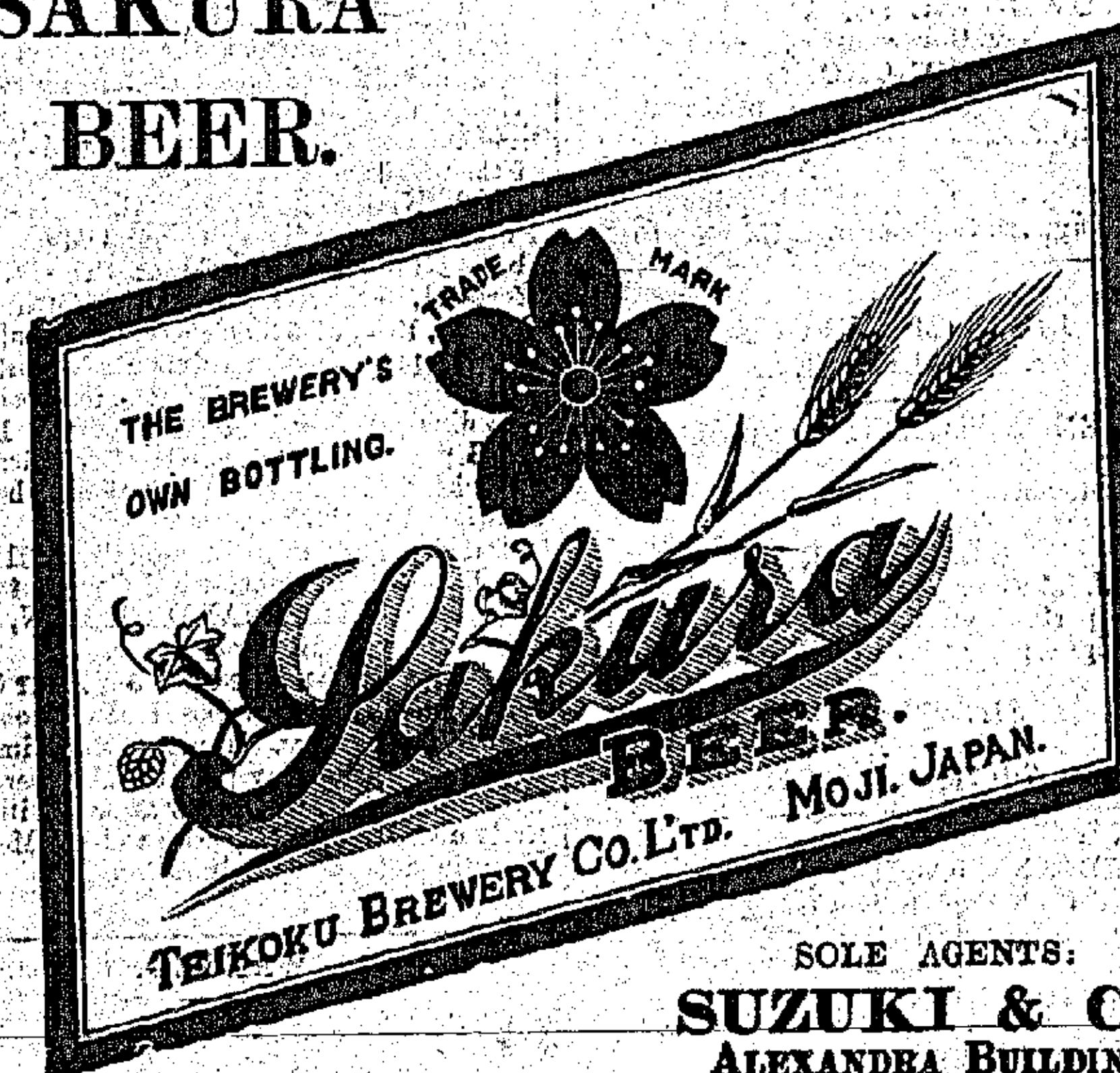
EACH \$12.50 EACH.

FOLDING DECK CHAIRS

IN STRIPED CANVAS.

EACH \$3.50 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SAKURA
BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. No. 468.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1916.

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & C.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A
NEW LEASE OF LIFE.
Remember we do all kinds of
grinding and edge making. We
sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors,
per
Dozen. Pocket Knives, Surgical Instru-
ments, etc.
WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [897]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[892]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Market in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [815]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.
THE COLLEGE will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September. There will be an entrance examination at 9 A.M. on TUESDAY, the 7th September.
Rev. Wm. H. HEWITT, M.A., B.D., WARDEN.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [851]

FRENCH CONVENT SCHOOL.
THE FRENCH CONVENT SCHOOL at Causeway Bay, not being completed, the Classes will RE-OPEN at the present building at Wanchai on MONDAY next, 13th September, at 9 A.M.
Further notice will be given when the School is opened in Causeway Bay.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [846]

LOST.
IN Kowloon, a large English TABBY CAT with Red Collar. \$10 Reward offered to anyone returning same to—
H. H. H. BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [843]

WANTED.
THE Services of NURSE or good travelling AMAH for Children in return for first-class passage to England.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [844]

WANTED.
WELL-KNOWN FIRM in Montreal (Canada), having first-class connection among Canadian Buyers and Importers of Toys, desiring AGENCY of First-Class Firm of Export Merchants shipping Toys and other Chinese produce. Must be able to supply samples, and quote competitive prices. Strictly Commission basis. Apply in first instance to: "MONTREAL."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [845]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT 1908.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SIXTH RETURN OF CAPITAL or DIVIDEND at the Rate of SEVENTEEN DOLLARS (Hongkong Currency) per Share will be paid on and after TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 7th September, 1915, to Registered Holders of A and B Shares upon application to—
In the case of Shares on the London Register—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Thames Chambers,
Temple Court,
107, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

In the case of Shares on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
New Government Building,
HONGKONG.
Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement.
A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [847]

GLEN LINE (MCGREGOR, GOW & Co.) LIMITED.
FOR GENOA, LONDON AND HULL.

THE Steamship
"GLENIFFER."
Captain J. McGregor will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 14th Oct., 1915. For freight, passage and further information, apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [853]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "MONTAGLE."

THE above-mentioned Steamer having arrived from VANCOUVER, VICTORIA and JAPAN PORTS. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods, with the exception of Parcels, Treasure and Valuable, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Kowloon Godowns, where delivery can be obtained.
Goods on hand after the 13th Sept., 1915, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged parcels are to be left in the Godowns and this Office notified, when arrangements will be made for examination. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1915. [848]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The Steamship "MUNCASTER CASTLE."
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th Sept. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 27th Sept., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th Sept., at 11 A.M.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [849]

INTIMATIONS

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.
KOWLOON, VICTORIA, and PEAK SCHOOLS RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 8th Sept., at 9 A.M.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [838]

THE SHANGHAI BUILDING AND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 32 in the name of CHUNG TAI KUNG CHI (張祥之) late of 41, Connaught Road, Hongkong, for Forty (40) Partially Paid Up Shares Nos. 1701 to 1740 in this Company, has been declared to be LOST, and the public are warned against negotiating same.
In the event of the above-mentioned Certificate not being recovered on or before the 11th September, 1915, a new Certificate will be issued, and the above-mentioned Certificate will be cancelled forthwith.
By Order of the Directors,
J. A. WATIE & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
[857]

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYING CO., LTD.
(In Vol. Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who were Shareholders in the above Company on 28th October, 1914, and who have not yet applied for the corresponding allotment of shares in the YANGTSSEPOO COTTON MILLS, LTD., Shanghai, to which they were entitled under an Agreement dated 28th October, 1914, that unless application for an allotment is made to me on or before 17th September, 1915, the said shares will be sold without further notice.
C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator.
Alexandra Buildings,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1915. [831]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, North Point, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September, 1915, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the unjoined two Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions—
1. That it is not for the comfort or convenience of the Members of the Club as a whole, or of the Subscribers or Visitors thereto, that any Member who is the subject of a Nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a Member of the Club.
2. That the Articles of Association be accordingly altered by the insertion of the following additional paragraph at the end of Article XXXII, namely:—
"Any Member who is the subject of a Nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall, ipso facto, cease to be a Member of the Club and shall no longer be entitled to any of the privileges of the Club."
And, Notice is hereby also given that a Full Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Club will be held at the Club House aforesaid, on MONDAY, the 14th day of October, 1915, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above-mentioned Extraordinary General Meeting of the 13th day of September, 1915, and of confirming, if thought fit, as special resolutions, the above-mentioned resolutions.
Dated the 2nd day of September, 1915.
By Order of the General Committee,
REGINALD BROWN,
Hon. Secretary.
THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.
NOTE:—If the proposed alteration in the Articles, as above, is made, the immediate effect will be that any present Member who is the subject of a Nation now at war with Great Britain will, ipso facto, cease to be a Member as from the date of such alteration.
[829]

WANTED.
OFFICE, about \$200 per month.
Address—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [839]

WANTED.
JAPANESE, 31 years of age, Married. Seeks position as General Work Assistant or Bookkeeper. Experience on Accounting Staff of Bank, together with permanent STEEL PIER opposite Godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.
STEAM LAUNCH "AMERICA" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.
2 BUOYS WITH THEIR MOORINGS, both in first class condition having been recently thoroughly overhauled and relaid with new mooring chains.
For further information apply to—
R. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [838]

NOTICE.
TO TINSMITHS AND KINDRED TRADES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, a quantity of slightly water-damaged open cases of TINPLATES.
1359 Cases 18" x 14" 124 sheets at 110 lbs.
374 " 20" x 10" 225 " at 160 "
For order to view apply—
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (S.C.) LTD.,
4, King's Buildings, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1915. [827]

FOR SALE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.'s GODOWNS, Nos. 1 and 2, connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot No. 245, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$180.00 per annum. Together with permanent STEEL PIER opposite Godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.
STEAM LAUNCH "AMERICA" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.
2 BUOYS WITH THEIR MOORINGS, both in first class condition having been recently thoroughly overhauled and relaid with new mooring chains.
For further information apply to—
R. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [838]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.
"QUARNDON," No. 15, THE PEAK two minutes from Tram, Furnished SEVEN ROOMS. From 1st November, 1915 Apply—
G. TISDALL,
Russo-Asiatic Bank.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [918]

TO LET.
HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS," Kowloon. Cheap rental.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1915. [501]

TO LET.
THE Premises No. 88, SHAMREN, B.C. Canton, comprising DWELLING HOUSE, GODOWNS and OUTHOUSES lately occupied by Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co. Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [891]

TO LET.
NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.
HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order, Tennis Court and Garden.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.
FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nai-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.
For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [767]

NOTICE.
TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villa, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ABBATOON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [729]

TO LET.
WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.
Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.
OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [79]

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hand Road, Kowloon, immediate possession; and FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May 1st Rd, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next, English Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
JAN MOR, 16, Peak Road, 7-ROOMED HOUSE, possession November 15th.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [858]

TO LET.
FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. D. G. Bowles & Co. HOUSES in CLIFTON CHAMBERS, Connaught Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st Aug. 1915. [83]

NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their papers at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

INTIMATION

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

JEFFREY'S PILSENER BEER.

NEW STOCKS JUST TO HAND.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BIRTH.

CHINCHEN—On 8th September, at No. 5, Conduit Road, to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. CHINCHEN, a daughter.

DEATHS.

ELBOROUGH—A. O. E. ELBOROUGH, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Captain in the R.O.Y.L.I. Died on 30th July of wounds received in France.

FORDE—K. R. FORDE, late of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Lieutenant in the East Kent Regiment. Killed in France on 24th July.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1915.

THE OLD AND THE NEW PANAMA.

Every nation which is represented by a pavilion at the great Panama Exposition at San Francisco has been honoured by a special "dedication ceremony" and in glancing over the latest American papers to hand it struck us as being curious that the country which the Panama Canal traverses, and which has contributed a name for the Exposition, should be the last in a long list to be so honoured. Perhaps this is to be explained by the fact that the Panama pavilion was the last to be completed, for over a month ago the Exposition lacked exhibits from Panama. Emphasis, of course, was laid on the fact that the Panama Canal link's the Republic of Panama and the United States in the closest bonds of friendship. "We regard the United States as almost the parent of Panama," said the Commissioner of the latter Republic, in the course of a speech, paid the little Republic the compliment of saying that if Panama was not the parent of California, its navigators were at least the discoverers of San Francisco Bay. In a sense, he said, the history of Panama is linked up with San Francisco. The navigators trading out of Panama in the old days were in the habit of sailing from Manila across the Pacific, and usually sighted California about Cape Mendocino, and then they would slowly navigate down the Coast. One of their navigators, who was commissioned to find a harbour, discovered Monterey Bay, and left an account of it, which, about the time that Father Serra was trying to build a mission in Northern California, was used as a sort of a guide by PORTOLA and his land party. They passed Monterey, not recognizing the description of it given by the Spanish navigator GERMANO, but a hunting party blundered upon the Bay of San Francisco, and a presidio was subsequently established there. Thus incidentally the Isthmus of Panama and the Spanish commerce across the Pacific really culminated in the discovery of San Francisco Bay. In the old days before the revolt from Spain of the South American countries Panama was the great clearing house for the products of those countries; and now with another turn of the wheel Panama is again likely to become the great clearing house of the west coast of the Americas, and the highway of a great and growing trade between the Eastern and Western nations. Americans have been particularly gratified by the fact that three of the largest battleships of the American Fleet last month came safely through the Canal. Admiral FULLAM stated that there was no difficulty whatever in passing through, though his ships drew twenty-six feet of water. This prompts a San Francisco paper to remark that this is surely a test of the great waterway and one that must put at rest all doubt as to the navigability of the channel by the largest ships trading between Atlantic and Pacific ports. Until this experiment had been tried, says the writer, "it always seemed as though the delays of the Navy Department in sending battleships through the canal were in the nature of a decided slur upon the most important enterprise of an engineering character which this country has ever undertaken. Even worse than the delays was the fact of explaining them by doubts as to the depth and safety of the waterway. In times of peace that would have been a very bad advertisement for international shipping, but all that is past and gone." The Canal has now been open to traffic for over a year and its navigability has been abundantly demonstrated. There have been occasional landslides at certain sections of the canal, but they have caused little delay and the engineers have taken all the means known to them to prevent similar interruptions in the future. Already a goodly number of ships trading with China and Japan have passed through the new waterway, and when shipping conditions return to the normal after the war we shall doubtless see the number of ships using this route to or from Europe steadily increase with the great development of trade which must follow the exploitation of the vast resources of China.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 2 p.m.

The Manchuria's departure has been postponed from 1 p.m. until 3 p.m. to-day.

The subscriptions and donations to the Territorial's Entertainment Fund have now reached \$2,000.

British residents of Hankow have subscribed \$9,350 towards a fund for the gift of aeroplanes to the Army.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., has been appointed to fill a vacancy on the Committee of the Peak Church.

St. Stephen's College will re-open tomorrow, the 8th September. There will be an entrance examination at 9 a.m. to-day.

Two more Yokohama residents, Mr. O. T. Gillon, of Gillon & Co., and Mr. D. L. Pritchard, of the Rising Sun Petroleum Co., have just gone home to join the British Army.

Two fatal cases of plague and five cases of enteric fever were reported in the Colony last week. Four of the enteric cases were Chinese, the other Spanish. One was an imported case. Three proved fatal.

In connection with the liquidation of the National Bank of China, Ltd., notice is given by the liquidator, Mr. A. R. Lowe, that the sixth return of capital or dividend at the rate of \$17 per share will be paid to-day to registered holders of A and B shares.

The Church Body of St. John's Cathedral, has passed plans drawn up by Mr. Leask for a small side Chapel to be made in the south transept. It has long been felt, says Church Notes, that a side Chapel has been much needed for the week-day services. The Cathedral being so large, a small congregation, such as assemblies on week-day, is quite lost in it. Those who come to the week-day services will owe a debt of gratitude to Miss Phoebe May who is providing the necessary money.

Since being placed in a more convenient position, the little collection boxes for the Prince of Wales' Fund on the Tram Cars have done much better. Last week's total was \$40.10. Special thanks are offered to the passenger who put in a \$10 note.

H.M. Consul at Kiu-kiang (Mr. H. F. King) reports that the Chinese National Oil Bureau is said to have carried out surveys in 12 provinces, with the result that more than 90 oil-producing districts are reported to have been discovered. With the exception of the petroliferous areas at Jehol and Yenchang, the areas in Kiangsi Province and in the Provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsu, and Anhwei are said to produce the best oil in the country. It is stated that the director of the Oil Bureau, with a view to a saving of time, has decided to establish branch bureaux in these five provinces to work the wells separately.

It is interesting to notice how well the sons of Church of England missionaries in the Far East have been distinguishing themselves in the war. Lieut. C. G. Martin, R.E., son of the Rev. John Martin of the Church of England Missionary Society at Foochow, was mentioned some time ago as being the only officer who had won the double decoration of D.S.O. and V.C. in the present war. The distinction is now shared by the son of another Church of England clergyman in the Far East—Captain C. C. Foss, son of the Bishop of Osaka. Lieut. Martin was born at Foochow and Captain Foss at Kobe. At least two more V.C.'s have been won in the war by sons of Church of England clergymen, viz. by Commander Robinson, R.N., and by 2nd Lieut. (now Captain) Wortley of the London Regiment.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegrams quoted below were received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Balintang Channel inclining westward.

Cyclone or typhoon B. of Naha moving W.N.W.

Cyclone or typhoon S.E. of Formosa moving W. or W.N.W.

Cyclone or typhoon over or near Naha moving W.N.W.

OBITUARY.

MR. F. J. SEAMAN.

News has reached Shanghai of the death of Mr. F. J. Seaman at Hancock Point in the State of Maine. Mr. Seaman was head of the firm of Winsor & Co. of Shanghai, and during his long residence there made a large number of friends. He acted for several years on the Committee of the American Association of China, and interested himself in several other local public bodies. He was one of the American Treaty Commissioners which negotiated the Treaty signed at Shanghai in 1902. His widow was a daughter of Dr. Yates, who came out to China as a missionary before the Civil War.

MR. M. P. JUKES.

The death is announced of Mr. M. P. Jukes, who was well known for a long period of years as agent in London of the Union Insurance Society of Canton. Mr. Jukes went out to China to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and was underwriter of the Canton Insurance. He retired from China in the early seventies, and after a couple of years' holiday he became the agent in London of the Union Insurance Society of Canton in 1874. This post he occupied for 28 years, retiring in 1900. Notwithstanding his great age—he was in his 88th year—Mr. Jukes had not been ill long, and he retained in marked degree all his faculties. He passed away at the residence of his son, Portishead Rectory, Somerset, on 28th July, and was interred at Brompton Cemetery on the 31st July.

THE SILVER MARKET.

In their weekly circular Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. report that the tone of the Silver market has become somewhat flabby, and the scarcity of supplies has barely veiled the disinclination on the part of buyers to come forward. The quotation fell to 22 3/4d., a lower figure than any recorded this year. A slight rally ensued, in the course of which 23 was quoted on the 26th and 27th, but dullness reasserted itself, and prices fell away lower still, to 22 5/16, the quotation of to-day. The market has again received a measure of support from Continental and trade orders, but inquiry from the Indian bazaar has been slight, and from China non-existent. It is not surprising that Indian consumers should be sparing in orders at the moment, for rain is scanty in the Punjab, and the irregular character of the monsoon causes some uneasiness, though even should the rain continue to hold off, real anxiety need not be entertained for some weeks to come.

THE WAR.

PIRATES PAY HEAVY TOLL.

MR. BALFOUR ON GERMAN SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

TORPEDOING OF THE "HESPERIAN."

LINER SINKS. BUT NO LIVES LOST.

OPERATIONS IN GALLIPOLI.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES ON EASTERN FRONT.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER LINER TORPEDOED.

NO WARNING GIVEN AND NEARLY 1,000 LIVES ENDANGERED.

LONDON, September 6th.

A telegram from Queenstown says that the Allen liner *Hesperian* has been torpedoed without warning.

The *Hesperian* was torpedoed at 9.30 in the evening. She was bound from Liverpool for Montreal and carried 700 passengers and 250 crew.

Lloyd's representative at Queenstown says that the liner is still afloat, with the Captain and 20 men aboard. The passengers and part of the crew were landed at Queenstown. Assistance has been sent with the hope of bringing in the liner.

Another telegram says: "The Captain, stuck to the vessel."

Twenty injured have been landed, including soldiers who had been disabled in Flanders and were returning to Canada. One blind Canadian soldier recovered his sight owing to the shock of the explosion. Some of the other passengers were injured by the explosion.

Two more Government vessels are returning with survivors.

Another message says that the liner carried 600 passengers and was torpedoed westward of Fastnet on Saturday evening. She did not sink and assistance is being sent. Survivors are being landed at Queenstown destitute of clothing.

ONLY ONE OR TWO AMERICANS ON BOARD.

The American Consul at Queenstown reports that only one or two Americans were on board the *Hesperian*. No Americans were lost.

ALL SAVED.

LONDON, September 6th.

The Allen Line has issued a notice to-night announced that all on board have been saved.

LATER.

The *Hesperian* sank at 9.47 in the morning.

A wireless message says that the crew were rescued before the liner foundered.

[The *Hesperian* was of 10,920 tons gross, and was built in 1908. Her speed was 15 knots.]

NAVAL ENCOUNTER IN THE BLACK SEA.

RUSSIAN DESTROYERS ATTACK "HAMIDIEH."

PETROGRAD, September 6th.

A communiqué says that two Russian destroyers attacked near Zunguldat the Turkish cruiser *Hamidieh* and two torpedo-boats. The enemy was damaged and fled into the Bosphorus after an action lasting for two hours, leaving four colliers, which were sunk.

AIRCRAFT V. MOSQUITO CRAFT.

PETROGRAD, September 6th.

German hydroplanes appeared north of the Gulf of Riga on the 3rd and 4th inst. They bombed Russian torpedo-boats but were driven off by the ships' guns.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY TURKISH LOSSES IN GALLIPOLI.

PARIS, September 6th.

An official announcement states that a night attack by the Turks at the southern end of the Australian and New Zealand forces was repulsed with heavy Turkish losses.

BRITISH PROGRESS IN GALLIPOLI.

PARIS, September 6th.

A communiqué confirms the British progress in the northern theatre of the Dardanelles.

ALLIES ACTIVE AT SEDDELBACH.

AMSTERDAM, September 6th.

A Turkish communiqué admits that the Allies have made a violent and prolonged bombardment of the region around Seddehbahr.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, September 6th.

German documents prove that the losses in the Russian campaign are extremely heavy, certain German infantry regiments losing 1,000 to 2,000 each.

WHY OSSOWIEC WAS EVACUATED.

POISON GAS AND BIG GUNS.

PETROGRAD, September 6th.

The Commandant of the Ossowiec fortress has submitted a report to the Tsar which describes the victorious repulse of fierce German assaults to the end of 1914. February and March of the present year were devoted to a great artillery duel in which, though German 16-inch guns demolished the works, they were unable to overcome the defence. Recognising the futility of their efforts the Germans on March 31st entrenched and assumed the defensive. They brought up numerous big guns and resumed the attacks on August 7th. These were preceded by the launching of 600 asphyxiating balloons into the fortress. The garrison was mostly poisoned, and gave way, but the officers made a super-human effort and drove back the Germans with the bayonet. The Germans, on August 6th, re-attacked, after discharging a double quantity of poison gas, but the garrison, which was by this time exhausted, were practically incapable of any effort and were ordered to evacuate the fortress after razing it to the ground.

RUSSIANS RE-CROSS THE DVINA.

PETROGRAD, September 6th.

The Russians, faced with reinforced Germans in the region of Friedland, were forced to re-cross the Dvina near Linden, after heavy fighting.

The Russians still keep the Germans near Vilna in their old positions. The Russians successfully repulsed a German onslaught in the region of Grodno which was intended to cut the line of retreat, and also ward off others, making prisoners.

GENERAL

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. BALFOUR ON GERMANY'S SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

CRIMES IN MAY SEEN TO BE BLUNDERS IN SEPTEMBER.

PIRATES PAY HEAVY TOLL.

LONDON, September 6th.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in an important and striking letter to a correspondent covering the Naval warfare, and especially the German submarine campaign, dwells on the historic position of the British Fleet in assisting to enforce the liberty of Europe.

German statements, he says, realised that the British Navy was the most formidable obstacle to their aggressive projects and calculated that a powerful fleet, even numerically inferior, would render the latter impotent, since no British Government would risk a conflict which might leave them with naval forces inferior to those of some third Power. However, their designs had been quite unsuccessful. The British fighting fleet was relatively stronger than it was 12 months ago. Indeed, it was evident after six months of hostilities that Admiral von Tirpitz and the German Government had perceived that a new policy must be devised. They thought the submarine might succeed where their Dreadnoughts and cruisers had failed. No doubt they adopted the change with extreme reluctance. We cannot regard the Government responsible for the Belgian atrocities as scrupulous or humane, but even the most reckless Governments did not desire to perpetrate unnecessary crimes.

DISAPPOINTED HOPES.

Mr. Balfour proceeds: "It cannot have been a very agreeable reflection even to the German Navy League that the first notable performance of the German Fleet should resemble piracy rather than privateering. It is safe to assume that nothing but hopes of decisive success would have induced German Ministers to inflict this new stain on the honour of their country, yet decisive success has not been attained, and does not seem to be in sight."

GERMANY'S "FORMIDABLE LOSSES."

"The losses inflicted on German submarines have been formidable, while British mercantile tonnage is greater now than at the beginning of the war. Not only innocent men, women, and children, but the criminals also had paid a heavy toll. They often dragged the crews with them to destruction, and herein lay the explanation of the amazing change in the diplomatic attitude of Germany towards the United States."

WHY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT CHANGED ITS ATTITUDE.

"Men ask themselves Why was the sinking of the *Lusitania* welcomed in Germany with a shout of triumph and the sinking of the *Arabic* accepted in melancholy silence? Was it because the United States had become stronger or Germany weaker, because the attitude of the President varied or the arguments of the Secretary of State became more persuasive, or because German opinion had at length revolted against the lawless cruelty? No, the reason is that the authors of the submarine policy had time to measure its effects and what were merely crimes in May were seen to be blunders in September."

FRENCH STATESMEN VISIT BRITISH FLEET.

LONDON, September 6th.

M. Pichon and other French statesmen and writers visited the British Fleet "somewhere off Scotland." They will also see elsewhere what Great Britain is doing to strengthen the forces of the Allies.

A SOVEREIGN FOR 1915 MISSION TO REHABILITATE EXCHANGE IN AMERICA.

LONDON, September 6th.

The Anglo-French mission to the United States in connection with the question of American exchange, which recently made the sovereign worth only about 19/- in New York, has sailed from England. The representatives include Lord Reading.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA'S UNBROKEN SPIRIT. "FOR LIBERTY AND THE WEAK."

PETROGRAD, September 6th.

The Tsar replied to a resolution passed in Moscow regarding munitions as follows: "I believe in your sincerity and fully share your opinion that all our forces should be directed to achieve one object, the vanquishing of the enemy. The union of the Tsar, the Government, and people is especially necessary."

Baron Rosen (formerly Russian Ambassador to the United States) made a great speech at the Council of Empire.

Baron Rosen said that Russia must repair her former neglect. The world must be made to realise that Germany's doctrines were a terrible danger to the whole of humanity. Russia must counteract the German propaganda. The Government should abrogate all legislation restricting the rights of Jews and also restriction in Finland. Such measures would greatly please our gallant Allies. He concluded: "Germany tries to trample down all right, but Russia stands on the side of liberty and the independence of the weak."

It will be remembered that Baron Rosen in January, 1914, caused a sensation by confidently declaring that an international conflagration was imminent.

THE TSAR AT THE FRONT.

PETROGRAD, September 6th.

The Tsar has arrived at the front.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

SOFIA, September 6th.

Serbia's reply to the Note of the Entente Powers in reference to the Balkan settlement will be handed to the representatives of the Entente at Nish on Wednesday.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LIVELY ARTILLERY WORK.

PARIS, September 6th.

A communiqué states that there has been a violent bombardment of enemy positions in many sectors in the Western front.

There has also been active mining operations in the region of Somme.

The French batteries at many points silenced the German guns.

The communiqué remarks that the bombardment in Champagne is lively, and that the French artillery suppressed an enemy fusillade at Linge.

ARTILLERY COMBATS STILL PROCEEDING.

PARIS, September 6th.

The evening communiqué says that artillery activity continues around Neuville, Rocourt, and on the Champagne front, near Souain.

A very violent artillery duel occurred in Argonne. There was a minor cannonade at Apremont and north of Flirey.

"LUSITANIA" RESCUES MEDALS FOR THE BOY MORTON AND HIS MATE.

The King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the President of the Board of Trade, to award the silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Leslie N. Morton, and the bronze medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Joseph Parry, seamen of the steamship *Lusitania*, of Liverpool, in recognition of their services in saving life when that vessel was torpedoed off the Old Head of Kinsale on May 7th.

In the recently issued report on the loss of the *Lusitania* Leslie N. Morton, a boy of 18, was specially commended for "great courage, self-possession, and resource." As a look-out he was the first to observe the approach of the two torpedoes, and before they touched the ship he had reported them to the bridge by megaphone. When the shock occurred he was knocked off his feet, but at once got up and went to help in filling and lowering the boats. Having done all that could be done on board he, as he expressed it, "to swim for it." In the water he managed to get hold of a floating collapsible lifeboat, and with the assistance of Joseph Parry, he ripped the canvas cover off the lifeboat and succeeded in drawing into it 50 or 60 passengers. He and Parry rowed the lifeboat some miles to a fishing-smack and having put the rescued passengers on board the smack, they re-entered the lifeboat and succeeded in rescuing 20 or 30 more people. The boy Morton and his mate Parry were instrumental in saving nearly 100 lives.

British currency has now displaced German currency at Samoa. German notes and coins are replaced by British notes, coins and postal orders. A branch of the Bank of New Zealand has also been established.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, September 6th.

COST OF DREDGING MATERIALS.

The cost of the different material required for the Harbour dredging work is very considerable and will amount to somewhere in the neighbourhood of £23,000, of which sum the cost of the dredger (£14,000) is by far the largest individual item. Everything will soon be in working order and it is understood that the start is to be made near Green Island.

ELECTRIC STREET LIGHTING.

The public are much dissatisfied with the electric lighting of the streets. Practically every night many streets are unlighted while in others the lamp bulbs are old and consequently the light is very weak. As a matter of fact the whole lighting system wants reconstruction, and the Senado should give their earnest attention to the matter. In some cases even the iron poles or brackets are substituted by bamboos. Apropos this subject, it is rather a pity that the Electric Lighting Company have not installed their standards in the new road leading from the inner harbour to the Senado Square. This road has been well made and nicely cemented and will shortly be open for traffic, but after the road has been completed the Electric Lighting Company will be coming along to knock it about in order to put in their standards. The lines should have been laid underground so that when typhoons visit the Colony the street lighting would not be impaired.

STREET NAME TABLES.

A very pleasing improvement has been made in the appearance of the various name plates at the corners of the streets. Recently a contract was entered into with a local firm to paint a large number of these tablets. Yesterday one of these new tablets containing white lettering on blue enamelled zinc was affixed as the Largo da Senado. Credit is due to Sr. Daniel Ferreira, the Administrator, for this improvement.

"WRITING UP" THE CROWN PRINCE.

Professor Wegener publishes in the *Collegium Gazette* a highly interesting description of the Thanksgiving Service attended by the German Crown Prince in the Argonne on July 27th. Professor Wegener, it may be remembered, accompanied the Crown Prince on the tour in India which ended in his sudden recall by the Kaiser to Germany in disgrace. He now attempts to remove the impression caused in Germany by the Crown Prince's escapades in France. He writes:—

"The Crown Prince during service stood opposite the pulpit a little in front of the general. He was straight in front of me, and I like all others felt that this was no small matter at the present moment. He was the man amongst us who, next to our Kaiser, undoubtedly engaged most of the imagination of our enemies, and among the French is perhaps even more hated and more madly slandered than the Emperor himself. The monarchical feeling of the German is a thing apart. At bottom it can be explained as little as religion. The classes that have the intellectual leadership among us have not, like the Romans, lost the monarchical sentiment, and have rather in them with a force and a power which show that it is not due to reason alone, and not merely to conviction that this form of State is the best for the welfare of our Fatherland, but that it rises inexplicably from the bottom of our hearts."

Professor Wegener, in a daring passage, then describes how the same thoughts occurred to him in India as at Divine Service in France. He says:—

"Our cheeks blushed with joy at his successes. When he returned from a dangerous hunting expedition, or when in the intervals of a wild game of polo he would dash over to us with his shirt open above his breast dripping with sweat, and then, springing from his saddle, stand for a few minutes among us with laughing face until a fresh pony was brought up and he dashed off again, our feelings were like those of men in the Middle Ages who accompanied a King's son to a tournament at a foreign Court, and our hearts were warm with pride and love. I felt just the same thing to-day as I saw him stand before me, and I felt that it was just the same with all those about me. The only difference was that in India there was amusement, a seriousness such as has never been before in the history of the world. To-day he was one of the leaders in Germany's fight for existence, and came to his own people after a bloody victory won by his Army. Outwardly he seemed to me to be hardly changed. He was the same strangely slim, well-bred figure, with the same elastic restlessness, and the same sunny youthful disposition."

A faint idea of the individual items called for by the Army can be gathered from the estimate made by one of the United States papers that European orders have already been placed in the States for 25,000,000 shells, involving the consumption of 110,000,000 lbs of copper, 48,750,000 lbs of zinc, 173,000,000 lbs of lead, and 34,750,000 lbs of antimony. An Ohio factory, too, recently received an order for \$500,000 worth of solid rubber tyres on behalf of one of the Allied Governments, this being but half of the order, with the promise of more to come.

WAR NEWS.

AN ITALIAN "Y.C."

The first gold medal for bravery has been awarded to Corporal Nicola Bobbino, a native of Salerno. At the battle of Carso he was attacked by nine Austrians, of whom he killed seven, capturing the other two.

JAPANESE OFFICER CAPTURED BY GERMANS.

A Nagoya dispatch to the *Osaka Mainichi* says that Major Hashimoto, who had been fighting with the Russian Army, was taken prisoner during a severe battle some time ago, and is now detained in Germany. A letter recently received by his father says the officer was then in good health.

RUSSIA DETERMINED, AFTER A YEAR OF WAR.

The following statement concerning the conclusion of the first year of the war was prepared for the Associated Press by M. Polivanoff, Russian Minister of War:— "My opinion, in a few words, after one year's duration of this war, unprecedented in the world's annals, is as follows:— "The enemy is strong and cruel, and that is the very reason why Russia and her heroic Allies must continue the war—should it last for several years—until the enemy is completely crushed. (Signed), "ALEXIS ANDRIEVITCH POLIVANOFF, Minister of War."

PROOF OF THE POISONED WELLS.

The Press Bureau has issued a facsimile of an intercepted message sent by Captain Kruger, of the German forces, to an outpost at Florke, in South-West Africa, regarding the infection of the Ida mine. The translation of the message is as follows:— "Gabb (meaning the patrol at Gabb) has been instructed so far as possible to contaminate the Ida mine. Observe extreme caution on entering Swakop and Ida mine and do not water there any more. The facsimile furnishes proof of the practice adopted by the Germans of contaminating the water supplies in South-West Africa."

IF GERMANY WINS.

TO DEMAND AN INDEMNITY FROM THE UNITED STATES! Germany is to ask an indemnity from the U.S. "if she wins." This, says Reuter's New York correspondent, is the latest threat of the German propagandists, who are endeavouring to induce bankers not to support the Allied war loans by threatening to suspend business relations with such investors. German propagandists have issued thousands of pamphlets, arguing that the acceptance of paper for munitions bought here is in reality to finance the Allies, and that therefore the threat is justified.

THE AQUATIC ENGLISHMAN.

One of Reuter's Special Correspondents at the Dardanelles, in a telegram dated July 24th, says:— "Apropos of the threat which had been delivered from aeroplanes to drive us into the sea, the authorities in Constantinople have seriously claimed that their gallant troops have actually effected this on several occasions, but that owing to their aquatic propensities the British are invariably able to swim ashore again and regain their positions. During the night of July 22-23 the French position was attacked and a submarine squirted into the trenches. Bombs were then thrown which on explosion ignited the fluid. A new sort of projectile, too, was fired into our lines. This took the form of an incendiary shell about 15in long by 3in in diameter, which was discharged noiselessly, possibly from a catapult. It burst on impact, tearing a hole and burning a circle of ground about 5ft in diameter."

HOW GERMANS TREAT TURKS.

FORCED LABOUR AND BULLYING LEAD TO FIGHTING. According to the Geneva correspondent of the *Temps*, the *Moscow Journal* gives the following details brought from Constantinople by the Russians concerning the treatment of Turkish subjects by the Germans:—

Marshal von der Goltz forced the entire population to work for the army. Numerous workshops have been established since the war began. They are all run by German engineers, who frequently have the Turks brutally beaten by subordinate officers when they refuse to work or do not work properly. These factories are entirely employed in the manufacture of war material, uniforms, and hospital supplies. All men who have been exempted from military service have been mobilised for agricultural labour. The population is intensely exasperated, and fights occur daily in the streets of Constantinople between Germans and Turkish subjects.

RUSSIA'S SEVEN MILLIONS.

WHEN OUR ALLIES WILL GIVE DECISIVE BATTLE.

It is no longer a secret that Russia has armed, equipped, and put into the field since the war began between six and seven million men, and that as many more are available for training. The mobilisation, says the *Times* Petrograd correspondent, was carried out in a manner that surpassed the hopes of her best informed Allies. Those who witnessed the transport of troops from the interior to the frontier will never forget the sight. Along the double track of the Moscow-Brest railway moved an endless procession of trains, two abreast, travel interruptedly day and night. The mobilisation was completed on the sixteenth day—a great achievement in a country of such huge distances. The outfitting of arms and munitions has already attained a high figure and is rapidly rising. When the supplies provided by home and Allied industries give the Army all it requires, the Russians will give decisive battle to the invader.

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 17 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997).

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

BANRI MARU, Japanese str., 2,420, Mitsui, 6th September—Samarang 2nd September, General—Doddwell & Co.
 CHINWA, British str., 1,078, Sidford, 6th September—Cebu 1st September, General—Order.
 DEVAYONGSE, British str., 1,647, C. W. Shearer, 5th September—Saigon 1st September, Rice—Order.
 DRUPAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bing, 5th September—Bangkok 27th August, General and Coal—Order.
 FUKURA MARU, Japanese str., 3,178, K. Okasahi, 6th September—Mojito 31st August, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 HAKUTO MARU, Japanese str., 2,420, Suzuki, 5th September—Keelung 2nd September, Coal—Doddwell & Co.
 KIKUO MARU, Japanese str., 1,110, D. Imadzu, 4th September—Pakhoi 2nd September, Rice—Order.
 MUNCASTER CASTLE, British str., 3,200, MacDonald, 6th September—Maula 3rd September, General—Doddwell & Co.
 RANGON MARU, Japanese str., 3,310, H. Nomura, 6th September—Kobe 1st September, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 SANUKI MARU, Japanese str., 3,722, B. Tada, 5th September—Mojito 31st August, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 TAISHO MARU, Japanese str., 2,714, T. Okawa, 5th September—Geraldton (Australia) 15th August, General—Order.
 SANGAI, British str., 1,055, G. D. Mills, 5th September—Kalamangan, P.I. 1st September, Sleepers—Butterfield & Swire.
 TARO MARU, Japanese str., 2,324, K. Miyasaki, 5th September—Miki 30th August, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 September 6th.
 RANGON MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
 HUE, French str., for Kwongchow.

DEPARTURES.

September 6th.
 LIANGCHOW, British str., from Canton.
 SINGAI, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 Per *Kiku Maru*, from Pakhoi, for Hongkong, Mrs. Agent.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

INDO-CHINA LINE.
Yaching, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong to-day.
Fookang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 11th September.
 SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.
Carnarvonshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 20th September.
 INDRA LINE, LIMITED.
Saint Eghert, from New York, is due in Hongkong 20th September.
 AGENTS, FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., SEATTLE.
Unkai Maru, from Moji, is due in Hongkong 20th September.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Glenloch* is expected to arrive here from London on Saturday, the 11th inst.
 The silk despatched hence per str. *Shingo Maru* on the 27th July was delivered in New York on the 28th August.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE

AT HONGKONG

FOR

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1909;

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (from 1900), and other Useful Information.

PRICE: 3d Cash.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office or Local Booksellers.

ON SALE

AT THE

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG OR WEST RIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

Giving all the Important Towns on route from CANTON TO WUCHOW.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "L," nearest Hongkong "H," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & LEITH	BLOEMFONTEIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	T. Sato	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
LONDON	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	Beginning of Oct.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ASHTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	MESSAGIERIE MARITIME	On 2nd Oct., at 5 P.M.
MARSHALLS VIA PORTS	PAUL LEOAT	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, &c.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
VANCOUVER & SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	CANADA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 11th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	Beginning of Oct.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	INDRAKUALA	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., LTD.	About 14th Sept.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	MUNCASTER CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About 20th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	UNKAI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at Noon.
Y. EXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	TENTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10.30 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKURU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	KYUSHU KAISEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & HIENTSIN	YATSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 12th inst., at 10 A.M.
KOBE & MOJI	KUHSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	THILYONG	Dut. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 11th inst., at D'Light.
SHANGHAI	LIANGKOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	On 19th inst., at D'Light.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	SUNKIANG	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst.
SHANGHAI	PAUL LEOAT	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	WINGSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGIERIE MARITIME	On 9th inst., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 12th inst., at D'Light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 14th inst., at D'Light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co.	On 10th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	DAITO SANGON & Co., LD.	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Oct.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OSAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 16th inst., at Noon.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	DATE	TIME
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Wed. day, 8th Sept.	Noon.
SINGAPORE	"SUISANG"	Wed. day, 8th Sept.	3 P.M.
KOBE & MOJI	"YATSHING"	Saturday, 11th Sept.	D'Light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 11th Sept.	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Sunday, 12th Sept.	D'Light.
SANDAKAN	"WOSANG"	Tuesday, 14th Sept.	D'Light.
MANILA	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 16th Sept.	Noon.
KOBE & MOJI	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 18th Sept.	3 P.M.
	"KUMSANG"	Sunday, 19th Sept.	D'Light.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Island Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 30 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Choofoo, T'ain, Dalny, W'wei, N'chwang, and other ports. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Koda, Labad, Dava, Singapore, Java, Orissa, Penang and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.
 Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
 Hongkong, 7th September, 1915.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

[6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND BANGKOK.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

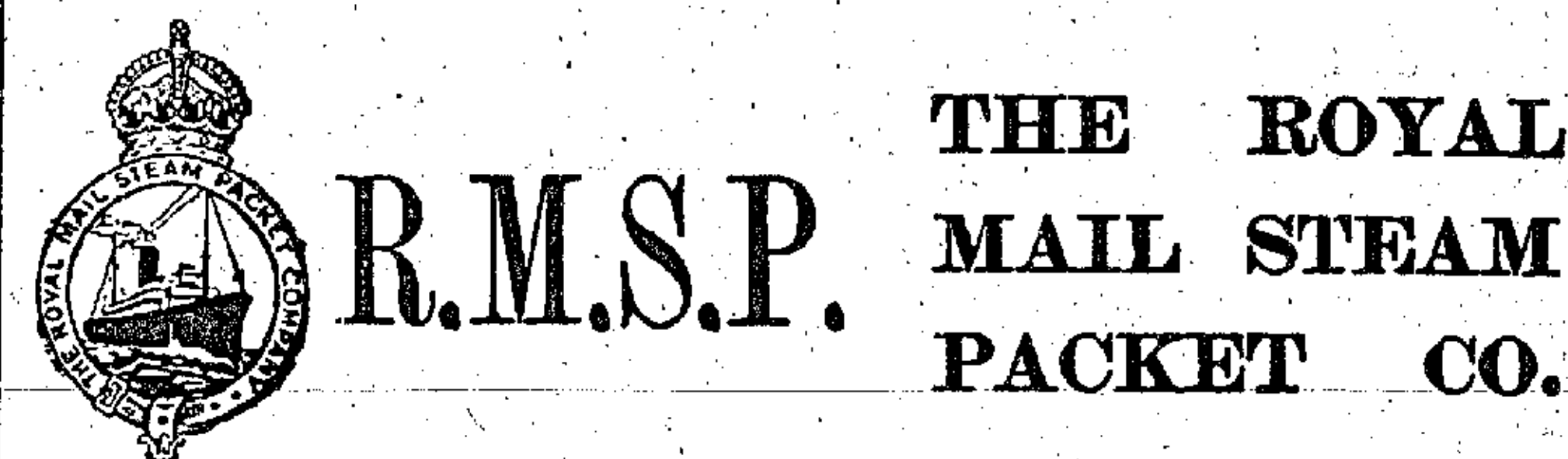
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

LONDON ... "MERIONETHSHIRE" ... beginning of October.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1915.

AGENTS [24]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 23rd September.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

211

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & LEITH ... "BLOEMFONTEIN" ... On 17th Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915.

[942]

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES

OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REplete WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

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VESSELS ON THE BERIE

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

Captain J. T. Jeffery, carrying

His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched

from this port on or about the 10th

September, 1915, taking Passengers

and Mails for the above Ports, in

connection with the Co.'s s.s. "Malacca,"

from Colombo, passengers' accommodation

in which vessel is secured before departure

from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for

Italy, France and London (under arrange-

ment) will be transhipped at Colombo into

the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to

Marseilles and London. Cargo for Bombay,

&c., will be continued on in the s.s.

"Sardinia," due in Bombay about 27th

September, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office

until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The

contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

B. A. HEWITT

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1915.

[1]

C. P. R.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will

despatch the Steamship

"MONTEAGLE"

from HONGKONG on the following dates:

SATURDAY, 11th Sept.

SATURDAY, 6th Nov.

For VANCOUVER via the usual Ports of Call

For Freight or Passage, apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK,

General Traffic Agent,

Hongkong, 7th September, 1915.

